

PART ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION

CHAPTER 3

DATA COLLECTION REPORT

SUMMARY

This portion of the report presents a recap of the findings of the Data Collection Report (DCR) on a Zone-by-Zone basis and the resulting Architectural, Planning and Landscaping Goals and Objectives.

SECTION A

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the DCR was to summarize and analyze all visual data available in order to arrive at a total "Desired Image" concept which would form the basis for the Installation Design Guide. An ongoing process of physically inspecting the installation, conducting interviews, taking color slides and black

and white photographs both day and night and reviewing plans and maps over a 75 day study period culminated in a clear understanding of the installation from a visual perspective.

The Zone discussion explains the areas of influence on the existing visual image as well as a

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review of the assets and liabilities of each Zone. Overall Architectural, Planning and Landscaping Design Goals are stated in this portion of the report. These establish a broad mental picture for each discipline and their relationship to each other. This is followed by Architectural, Planning and Landscaping Objectives which must be met. These are specific, prioritized statements tailored to the needs of Fort Lewis in order to improve its overall visual image.

SECTION B CONTENTS

The DCR document begins with natural and physical influences on the main Fort Lewis area and North Fort such as topography, climate, existing construction, road circulation patterns and future development plans. The Military Park Theme, approved in 1984, has been integrated into this report. Briefly, it recommends a return to the planning principles of expression of a military hierarchical order combined with the tradition of a military park.

The next section contains an analysis of the visual characteristics of each Zone; eight Zones were determined based on the separate and distinct function each served. They are:

- Zone I Headquarters/Installation Administration
- Zone II Airfield
- Zone III Maintenance/Storage/Supply
- Zone IV Troop Housing
- Zone V Family Housing
- Zone VI Community Facilities
- Zone VII Medical
- Zone VIII Open Space

The assets and liabilities of each Zone are presented in the categories of Architecture, Planning and Landscaping.

General conclusions are then drawn in each of

the three disciplines, followed by a section of recommendations which states the following:

- Architectural Design Goals/Objectives.
- Planning Design Goals/Objectives.
- Landscape Design Goals/Objectives.

SECTION C AREAS OF INFLUENCE ON EXISTING VISUAL IMAGE

Natural Influences

Fort Lewis, located on the shores of Puget Sound and American Lake, is in the Seattle-Tacoma, Washington state region of the Pacific Northwest. The topography consists of many forested low-lying hills between which are open prairies, with an excellent, distant view of Mt Rainier on clear days. The 86,721 acres of gravelly soil contain many varieties of broadleaf and evergreen trees, prairie grass and marshland vegetation at an altitude of 200 to 400 feet above sea level.

Typically, the climate of this region is composed of short summers characterized by sunny, relatively dry, warm weather followed by a cool and humid weather pattern during fall, winter and spring. Fort Lewis receives an average total precipitation of 41.0 inches annually, and heavy cloud cover is a normal occurrence for much of the year. The prevailing gusty wind during the storm season is from the southwest. The weather pattern dictates an architectural response of providing shade in the summer which contrasts with the need for exposure to the sun in the winter. Wind protec-

tion is needed fall, winter and spring, and shelter from the rain is a year-round requirement.

Historical Influences

Started as Camp Lewis in 1917 as an encampment of temporary wood buildings, it was redesignated Fort Lewis in 1927. The permanent facility was conceived as a formal, geometric design by Frederick Olmsted, Jr. and George Ford. Its layout enhanced the natural features of the site while it simultaneously established a sense of military order and discipline through the quality and arrangement of the buildings. Permanent brick buildings of the Georgian Colonial Revival style were built to replace the original cantonment buildings between 1926 and 1936.

This original period of development, known as the Military Park Period, was followed by the wartime development of an enormous amount of acreage at North Fort, Gray Army Airfield, Madigan Army Medical Center, the Logistics Center and two Supply and Administration areas located near the main entrances to the Fort. It was accomplished with temporary wood structures placed in a grid-iron pattern.

The third period between 1945 and 1972 is known as the Dispersed Industrial Period because each project was separately located with buffer strips of natural land allowed to remain between them. These projects were built of lower quality materials. The major developments of this period were two barrack areas, a series of family housing areas and numerous Community Center buildings. The character of these buildings reflected civilian lifestyles instead of military values, order and dignity.

The character of the more recent development at the Fort has been named the Campus Complex period. The Officers' Club, the barracks west of Gray Army Airfield and the Library are examples of this style which stressed asymmetrical buildings arranged in a cluster. Currently under construction, the Jackson Avenue Troop Complex now has a design which was modified to reflect the values of the old Garrison Area

Barracks. Its design includes a centrally located parade field with barracks symmetrically grouped around open courtyards.

Influences of the Military Park Design Theme

This approved 1984 study calls for a return to the design concept of Fort Lewis as a Military Park featuring the natural characteristics of the site, and to an expression of the military hierarchical system expressed by the size of the building and the degree of its detail relative to its importance.

Other important concepts were to create a park-like environment for Army personnel, to provide formal open spaces symbolic of the honor of military service, to retain the views of Mt Rainier, to strengthen its original geometric composition, to choose materials and styles of architecture compatible with the Garrison Area, climate and the region and to express the military values of discipline and regularity through the orderly placement of buildings.

Existing Influences

The original land use concept of a formal setting providing a strong military atmosphere has not been continued through the various periods of extensive growth. Present land use problems include unclear entries to the Headquarters Buildings, mixtures of non-compatible uses, total destruction of natural vegetation in the built areas, housing areas with no expressed hierarchy of rank, schools on heavy traffic arteries, buildings blocking the primary view of Mt Rainier and lack of family outdoor privacy.

Existing buildings are a non-harmonious mixture of quality brick garrison structures, temporary World War II vintage wood buildings (many of which are in a poor state of repair on the exterior) factory-like brick and concrete block multi-story structures and metal hangars which do not present a harmonious ap-

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pearance. The Campus Complex style buildings tend to have an impersonal feeling. In the Community Center, there is no inter-relationship of buildings to create enjoyable outdoor spaces. Most of the residential units, built in the 50s and 60s, are in need of renovation and maintenance to make them presentable to current occupants.

Existing vehicular circulation is a major problem at Fort Lewis. There is no major cross-artery from the MAMC Entrance Gate to DuPont Gate, and no clearly-defined flow of traffic around the Community Center. Distinctions between primary and secondary streets are unclear, and north-south traffic along 41st Division Drive is slow-moving. Walking paths and bicycle paths are almost nonexistent.

Parked cars dominate the visual scene and greatly detract from the beauty of the natural environment and the dignity and importance of Zone I buildings. Some buildings are situated in the middle of the parking areas. The courtyards of others, once landscaped, are now filled with cars. Parking areas with no definition occur along the edges of many roads.

Fort Lewis is fortunate to have mature existing landscape in the old Garrison Area which provides a quality atmosphere, consisting of deciduous street trees, broadleaf and evergreen trees, specimen trees, large and small shrubs, flowering plants and formal lawns. Areas such as the parks adjacent to the Main Entrance Gate and beside the Cafeteria are successful in creating the feeling of a green oasis. Conversely, the Arboretum near DuPont Gate does not create a pleasant atmosphere at this time. There are still some areas of the Fort which are covered with natural woods and should be preserved.

Planting has not been used in a hierarchical sense to help define three major types of roads nor has it been used consistently to emphasize areas of military importance. Much of the installation has a stark, bare appearance due to the lack of landscaping and maintenance. Plantings to serve specific purposes such as a visual screen are seldom incorporated; other types of plant materials such as ground cover

and vines are in short supply, and variety of color and texture is noticeably lacking. Sheltered outdoor gathering areas and agreeable seating places are not included in the existing facilities nor are attractive, coordinated site furnishings.

A profusion of signs exists along many major roads which creates confusion and visual clutter. A lack of uniformity of design styles, a variety of size of letters and numerous sizes and shapes of signs are additional problems. Inconsistent spacing and style of street light fixtures and power poles inappropriately located along streets of importance add to this visual confusion. Improperly aimed building spotlights detract from the Fort's appearance at night.

Future Influences

The Master Plan Analytical Environmental Assessment Report, December 1983, noted four major areas of land use change:

- NCO Family Housing Expansion.
- Tactical Vehicle Maintenance Shop and Hardstand Expansion.
- Enlisted Troop Housing Expansion.

New housing is planned for Madigan East, Beachwood, Greenwood, and Madigan West along with schools and other neighborhood support facilities to meet a 1,557 unit deficit. A new Commissary was recently completed; some planning has been done on a possible new Recreation Center. The first phase of Jackson Avenue Troop Complex (brigade size), a new hangar located near Bitar Avenue and 41st Division Drive, three new Child Development Centers, a new 1st Special Forces Complex, new TAC Shops and the 1.17 million SF MAMC are currently under construction. Following an infill policy, land expansion requirements of 230 acres were allocated in close proximity to existing TOE maintenance areas and were planned for a Tactical Vehicle Maintenance Shop and Hardstand Expansion.

Higginbotham & Assoc
April 1987

Other land use expansion requirements are for a Community Park along Jackson Avenue, a new range complex, recreational facilities, a helipad, two infantry remote engagement targeting system ranges, another new hangar and taxiway and pavement at the airfield. Several existing Motor Pool buildings were proposed to be changed to administrative purposes in the Garrison Area. Additionally, a Community Center Commissary remodelling project, a Provost Marshall/Military Police complex, two fire stations, a gym, three chapels, two recreation centers, schools, new Morale, Welfare and Recreation Centers and a combined soccer/softball field were recommended.

Circulation recommendations were to provide a widened crosspost arterial, which by-passed the Community Center, from the Madigan Gate to DuPont Gate, to widen 41st Division Drive from I-5 to North Fort, to extend Railroad Avenue for tactical vehicle movement and to widen Colorado Avenue and re-align it to connect directly to Fourth Division Drive. New Entrance Gate studies are currently under review; needs for bicycle trails and pedestrian paths throughout the post were discussed in the report.

A new parking lot for the Community Center was planned to provide 3,689 spaces for the shopping area and 1,020 for the Headquarters area. Overflow and visitor parking requirements were addressed; newly designed areas will have parking included adjacent to the buildings.

SECTION D

VISUAL SURVEY OF ZONES; EVALUATIONS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The major visual assets and liabilities presented here are discussed within the areas of Architecture, Planning and Landscaping. The Zones were established based on the separate and distinct function each served.

Zone I Headquarters/Installation Administration



Fig F-3-A

Architectural Assets

Georgian Colonial Revival Garrison Area Headquarters and Barracks buildings.

High quality materials which reflect a sense of permanence.

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Red brick with white-painted wood trim.

Excellent detailing; formal character.

Better maintenance.

Architectural Liabilities

World War II wood frame buildings-monotonous appearance.

Crowded building elements; poor massing; flat roofs.

Unscreened mechanical ducts and equipment.
Lack of exterior detailing; paint colors.

Low quality maintenance.

Planning Assets

ROTC Headquarters building formal siting on Pershing Traffic Circle.

Parking behind ROTC building.

Adequate street lighting; impressive monuments; authoritative signs.

Pleasant pedestrian circulation in front of headquarters and barracks.

Headquarters Buildings which face parade grounds.

Planning Liabilities

No spatial framework to accentuate Headquarters Building areas.

No clearcut hierarchy of roads; traffic circulation problems.

Lack of planted areas in and around parking lots.

Juxtaposition of administration areas with other land uses.

Poor signage in Headquarters Building areas; ugly power poles and utility lines; lack of curbs and gutters.

Landscape Assets

Impressive formal atmosphere in Garrison Area.

Color accents and variety of foliage and flowers.

Foundation plantings.

Screening of parking lots.

Plantings which emphasize entrances to buildings.

Landscape Liabilities

Inconsistent character, quality and quantity of plantings in all administrative areas.

Lack of landscape screens around all unsightly areas.

Overcrowding of mature landscaping.

Lack of variety of plant materials.

Monotonous, poorly arranged plant materials at wood frame buildings.

Zone II Airfield

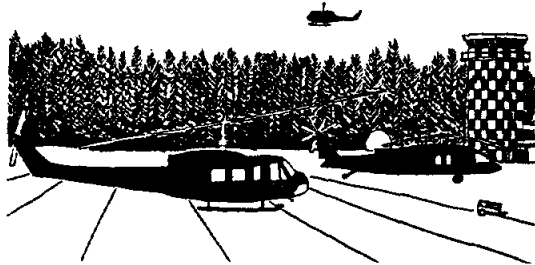


Fig F-3-B

Architectural Assets

Scale, materials and detailing of Flight Simulator building.

Architectural Liabilities

Utilitarian appearances with no visual amenities.

Wall materials; low-slope roof pitch.

Lack of details.

White color.

Planning Assets

Permanently secures centrally located open space for Fort.

Airfield's visibility reinforces military purpose.

Preserves open view of Mt Rainier.

Planning Liabilities

Visual aspects of chain-link security fence.

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April 1987

Undefined edges to road pavement around airfield.

Power lines and utility poles create visual unpleasantness.

Scattered equipment detracts from appearance.

Obscurely located visitor gate with parking lot at entrance road.

Landscape Assets

Clear zones extend open unbuilt area; option to landscape available here.

Landscape Liabilities

No planted landscape around airfield's perimeter.

Planting is not used to frame views nor create a sense of scale to which humans relate.

No color or textural interest.

No visual relief to bare ground and extensive pavement areas.

Planting is not used to screen unsightly areas.

Zone III
Maintenance/Storage/Supply

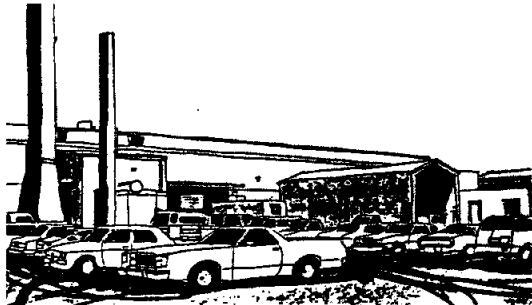


Fig F-3-C

Architectural Assets

Garrison Area Motor Pool buildings have consistent use of materials; red brick, white-painted trim, gable tile roofs.

Small scale for maintenance buildings.

Brick used as infill panel material on larger buildings for consistency.

Architectural Liabilities

Large, stark, plain building masses; no detailing.

No defined pedestrian entrance.

Flat roofs.

Location of some of the loading docks which are exposed to sight.

Inconsistent level of upkeep.

Planning Assets

Garrison Area Motor Pool buildings are sited in regular rhythm with parallel axes and uniform setback distances from street.

Planning Liabilities

Random placement of buildings.

Buildings surrounded by parking.

No separation of parking from circulation system.

No pleasant outdoor spaces for lunchtime use.

No sense of entry to each service area as an entity.

Landscape Assets

Natural landscaping along entrance road to Logistics Center screens it from public view.

Landscape Liabilities

Total lack of green areas; corresponding lack of human scale.

Complete removal of all natural vegetation in these areas.

Zone IV Troop Housing

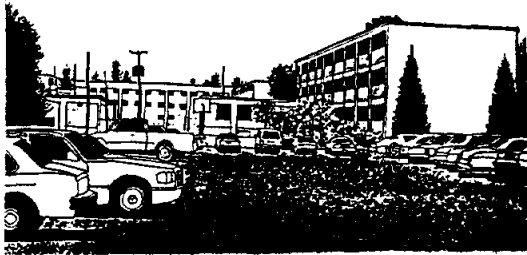


Fig F-3-D

Architectural Assets

Quality design and materials of Garrison Area Barracks.

Numerous windows at Garrison Area Barracks.

Recessed entries at Garrison Area Barracks.

Residential character at Garrison Area Barracks.

Design modification to Jackson Avenue Troop Complex based on Military Park Design Theme Study.

Architectural Liabilities

Dispersed Industrial Style barracks lack pitched roofs, defined entrances and architectural details to give them human scale.

Lack of style and character to these buildings.

Planning Assets

Barracks grouped around courtyards of open space or around mess halls.

Proximity of barracks to open land and recreation areas.

Higginbotham & Assoc
April 1987

Small parking areas located outside building groupings.

Jackson Avenue Troop Complex demonstrates a return to old Garrison Area planning values

Planning Liabilities

Parking located within the courtyards and alongside the building.

Open space between buildings offers no amenities or site furnishings; it lacks sufficient walking, jogging and bicycle paths.

Proximity of barracks to Motor Pools (for convenience) inherently creates visual problem.

Visually cluttered streetscapes from utility lines, etc.

Unattractive exterior spaces around unit administration buildings.

Landscape Assets

Grounds around the Garrison Area Barracks.

Evergreen screen which hides view of a Wash-rack on Stryker Avenue.

Better maintenance of Garrison Area Barracks' grounds.

Landscape Liabilities

Bareness of ground and monotony of token planting; lack of street trees.

Lack of variety, color and texture of landscape materials.

No definition to entry areas or administrative areas by the use of plantings.

No use of berms for protection from street noises and exhaust nor to screen parking.

Zone V Family Housing

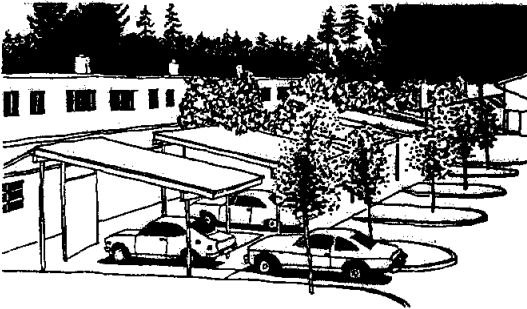


Fig F-3-E

Architectural Assets

Broadmoor Housing appears quiet and dignified.

Evergreen's stucco houses demonstrate contemporary character using brick accents and heavy wood trim.

Attached housing areas built during the Dispersed Industrial Period utilize regular residential building materials and have gable roofs.

Carport additions to Hillside units.

Greenwood Housing is carefully detailed, smaller-scale housing for lower ranked personnel than the Broadmoor Housing (which uses quality materials also).

Architectural Liabilities

Lack of expression of military hierarchy.

Outmoded styling, repetitive models and unappealing colors; inadequate maintenance of wood siding.

Lack of sufficient storage space; yard clutter.
Lack of outdoor living space such as porches, decks, terraces and patios.

Planning Assets

Self-contained locations for each housing area out of the main flow of the Fort's traffic.

Curvilinear street patterns.

Parks formed by street loops in Broadmoor.

Planning Liabilities

Monotonous siting; no privacy at entries or in back yards.

Housing locations too close to arteries; inadequate buffering.

Parking areas dominate multi-family areas; insufficient off-street parking.

Offensive-looking overhead utilities along streets.

Lack of recreation areas, walks, bike paths and outdoor lighting.

Landscape Assets

Broadmoor Housing - mature specimens, good variety and good maintenance.

Beachwood - canopy of trees; Miller Woods - trees behind houses.

Lawns.

Landscape Liabilities

Absence of planted landscaping, variety and color, overstory and understory and lack of sufficient street trees.

Lack of informal plantings to give a sense of scale and privacy; insufficient foundation plantings.

Lack of sufficient maintenance.

Zone VI Community Facilities

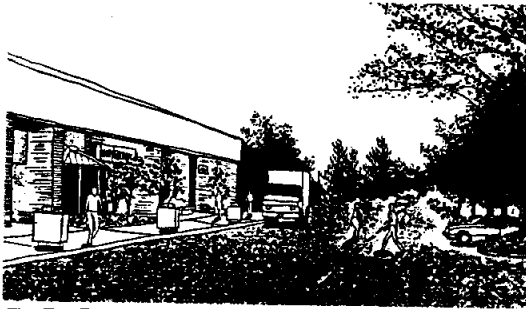


Fig F-3-F

Architectural Assets

Quality materials such as red tiled gable roofs, red brick, stone accents and careful detailing used on one and two-story buildings such as the Main Post Chapel.

Wood structures of quality such as the Museum.

Use of materials and style of Officers' Club and Library.

Recessed entries of NCO Club.

Use of glass on Bank and Federal Credit Union building.

Architectural Liabilities

Utilitarian designs which have no visual amenities to their exteriors; they have limited fenestration, an absence of ornamentation, flat facades with no modulation, a lack of texture, no rhythm of repetitive features, etc.

Building forms are flat-roofed boxes.

No emphasis of entry area to buildings.

Planning Assets

Central location on the installation.

Benches along wide sidewalk and minor planting in parking lot at Post Exchange.

Planning Liabilities

Strip development of buildings which face onto giant parking lot; no entrance to Community Center complex.

Individual buildings surrounded with parking; poor traffic circulation and automobile access.

Lack of physical links between buildings, poor siting of buildings which result in no visually interesting spaces between buildings and no courtyards for inviting outdoor living spaces.

Poor signage, paving, lighting and utility locations; lack of screening around areas of negative visual impact.

Landscape Assets

Small, wooded planted area south of Cafeteria which provides a walk past azaleas and evergreens.

Planted areas of lawn, bushes and trees at the Officers' Club and Library.

Landscape Liabilities

Almost total lack of planned, coordinated approach to landscaping of entire Community Center with appropriate and well-maintained lawns, bushes and trees.

Lack of street trees uniformly planted in this location to define the commercial areas and to provide a tree edge to the streets. Choice of plant species used at the Community Facilities lacks in areas of ease of maintenance and hardiness.

Zone VII Medical

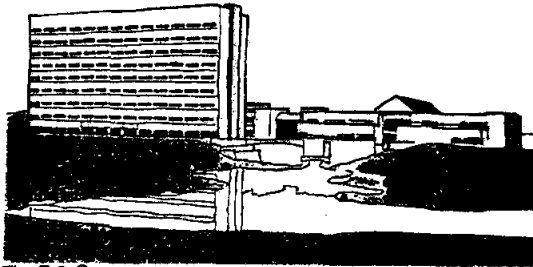


Fig F-3-G

Architectural Assets

Strong relationship of red brick buildings to each other and higher quality of materials create a sense of permanence and stability.

Traditional style, pitched roofs, wood windows and white-painted wood trim and foundations present a pleasant appearance.

Design details, decorative wood railing, parapets and cupolas add visual interest.

Good quality maintenance.

Architectural Liabilities

Newer buildings of utilitarian design which lack similar roof pitches, small scale details and white-painted wood trim.

Planning Assets

Layout of original buildings was compatible with geometry of the old Garrison Area.

Low, repetitive massing; ramp and corridor connections.

Arrangement of long narrow buildings parallel to each other creating a pleasant rhythm.

Formal entrance to Madigan Administration Building complete with landscaped flagpole area and symmetrical arrangement of parking areas and BOQ buildings.

Madigan Park and Picnic Grove.

Planning Liabilities

Long narrow entrance road to complex.

Inadequate parking areas; parking along narrow streets.

No bermed areas are provided to screen parking; no islands are provided for pedestrians in parking areas.

Signage and utility lines create cluttered appearance.

Outdoor gathering places near buildings are lacking.

Landscape Assets

Retention of existing trees and woods along entrance road to old Madigan Complex.

Hedges and lawns around older buildings which enhance a sense of stability and order.

Natural environment at Madigan Park and Picnic Grove.

Landscape Liabilities

Maintenance of older vegetation, and replacement where necessary.

No hierarchical order to most of planted areas; rather, individual specimens often seem to have been randomly located.

Lack of variety to massing, texture and color of plant materials.

Zone VIII Open Space



Fig F-3-H

Planning Assets

Natural assets of location which includes forested hills, open prairies and frontage on American Lake and Puget Sound.

Impressive view of Mt. Rainier.

Parade grounds and other large areas of open space, most of which were bypassed during Dispersed Industrial Style development.

Open space retained near residential areas.

Children's playground design at Evergreen Housing and park for visitors at Main Entrance Gate

Planning Liabilities

No comprehensive approach covering total use of open space.

Buildings and recreational facilities which block the view of Mt Rainier from the main parade ground.

System of totally clearing each piece of ground before construction begins which creates a stark appearance to much of the Fort's built environment.

Lack of network of trails for pedestrians and bicyclists.

Lack of outdoor spaces such as pavilions and plazas incorporated into the design of open spaces.

Landscape Assets

Natural vegetation consisting of excellent variety of species in forests, plain and marshy areas.

Irrigated lawns at Garrison Area old brick buildings, Broadmoor Housing and the main parade field.

Regularly spaced street trees in old Garrison Area.

Decorative plantings such as azaleas planted at Main Entrance Gate.

Formal areas such as plantings at flagpoles and monuments.

Plantings of combinations of trees, bushes and lawn areas which create enjoyable informal settings.

Landscape Liabilities

Vast amounts of land which are bare of vegetation.

Forested hills which have had most of the tree cover removed, such as Davis Hill.

Lack of organized planting program at North Fort.

Lack of buffered planting areas along I-5 and main traffic arteries.

SECTION E

RECOMMENDATIONS

This section contains an overall statement of the design goal in each of the three disciplines.

Architectural Design Goal

The Architectural Design Goal for Fort Lewis is to establish a systematic and consistent approach to the use of materials, scale and color in order to bring into being a logical continuity of design, both historically and functionally, that will result in an overall sense of perceptual unity (Fig. F-3-I).

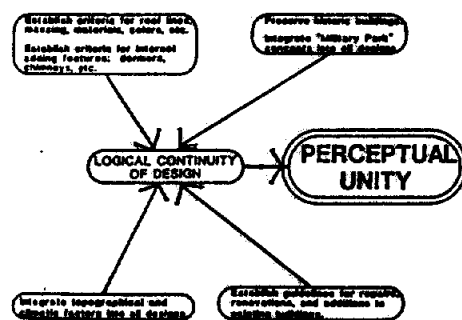


Fig F-3-I

Architectural Objectives

Use a consistent, resourceful design approach throughout the Installation.

Develop a vernacular style of architecture which reflects the Northwest Region and uses indigenous resources.

Provide for the emotional, as well as physical comforts of the occupants in creating a habitable atmosphere.

Incorporate the natural characteristics of the topography of each specific site into the design

of each individual building so that it is harmonious with nature.

Develop architectural designs which function efficiently at critical seasonal points, consider the effects of macroclimate, provide proper levels of thermal comfort throughout all seasons and allow natural light and ventilation to penetrate the building where appropriate.

Relate the current designs visually to the best of the historically important buildings on the Post.

Integrate the Military Park Design Theme concepts so that a sense of order and hierarchy prevail.

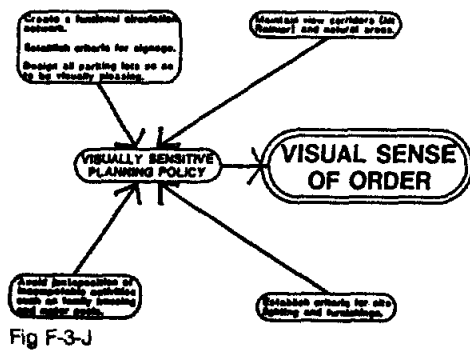
Establish and use a criteria for the basic components of a building such as use of material, massing, roof lines and use of color and texture to arrive at compatible designs.

Utilize designs which consider availability of local materials and labor which are energy-conserving and which keep costs within reason.

Maintain a thorough maintenance policy for all occupied buildings.

Planning Design Goal

Creating a visual sense of order, strengthening a visitor's first impression of the overall installation and giving it meaningful content, defining a well planned circulation network, screening the less desirable sights, and coordinating the organizational details of site furnishings, lighting and utilities are ideas which, taken together, constitute the Planning Design Goal of this project and which will enhance an individual's comprehension of the installation (Fig F-3-J).



Planning Objectives

Recognize the overwhelmingly similar comments of inhabitants of the Installation and respond in a positive manner to their human experience of the present landscape and built environment.

Acknowledge the eight Zones which presently exist and work to resolve the problems of incompatibility of adjacent land uses.

Create unified areas within each Zone to enhance an individual's experience of it.

Competently establish an overall framework and corrective measures for the entire post, working to solve the major problems first, in conjunction with maintaining complete and up-to-date records.

Implement a well-planned circulation network which reflects the visual hierarchy of roads and find parking solutions which are not visually detrimental.

Employ screening methods to separate incompatible areas, thus improving vistas.

Establish a comprehensive post-wide network of jogging paths, bicycle trails and pedestrian walkways.

Determine a uniform system of signage for buildings, road and destinations.

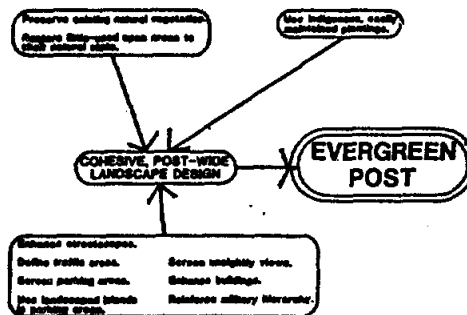
Unify lighting design of entire Post.

Provide site furnishings and outdoor living spaces compatible with the climate.

Use underground utility lines or screening techniques to reduce visual clutter.

Landscape Design Goal

The Landscape Design Goal is to return the "green" to Fort Lewis, once known as the Evergreen Post, by preserving and enhancing existing natural landscape, arranging plant masses in relation to the function and prominence of each facility, and using easily maintained materials, thus creating a cohesive postwide landscape design which emphasizes the view of distant Mt Rainier whenever possible (Fig. F-3-K).



Landscaping Objectives

Enhance the streetscapes along the installation's rights-of-way, with an emphasis on trees.

Define and separate vehicular and pedestrian traffic areas.

Screen the appearance of all parking areas from rights-of-way and adjacent uses.

Mitigate the visual harshness within parking areas.

Screen objectionable and higher intensity uses from lower-intensity uses.

Enhance the appearance of structures.

SECTION F

CONCLUSIONS

Bold, corrective measures must be taken now in the areas of Architecture, Planning and Landscaping if Fort Lewis is to become a visually desirable place to work and to live. This is in keeping with the goals of the excellent program of the Installation Design Guide. This is a critical point in time; it is still possible to return the Fort to its natural state of green (Fig F-3-L).

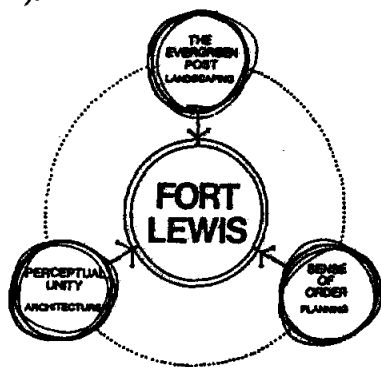


Fig F-3-L

Clear design standards for architectural improvements, greater design continuity within each visual Zone and recognition and preservation of historical areas are ideas which are possible.

Correction of vehicular and pedestrian circulation problems, attention to the visual amenities of planning, protection of open space, a coherent approach to siting individual buildings and the planned creation of visual zones should be implemented immediately.

Use of landscaping in a "zoning-type" approach will screen many existing problems, as well as improve the overall appearance and livability of the Post.

PART TWO

GENERAL DESIGN GUIDELINES